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TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year. By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily
for The Washington Herald.

AT HAND.

We thirst for Heavens that may be
In some unknown futurity,
And so overlook the chance to find
A Heaven suited to our mind
That in a life of love and cheer
Lies right beside us, now, and here!
(Copyright, 1916.)

Will Dead Man Hill be known as Dead Man
Mountain after the war?

What's the civil service law between deserv-
ing Democrats and the jobs?

Apparently Carranza is at last taking kindly to
American methods. It is reported that he is
about to send us another note.

There is not likely to be any great commotion
in the convention hall when the Leonard Wood
delegates go over to Col. Roosevelt.

It is scarcely surprising that none of the can-
didates for the G. O. P. nomination are claiming
the votes of the delegates from the District.

The Supreme Court of the United States hav-
ing decided that taxicabs are common carriers
the smart set will probably refuse to ride in them.

Since Gen. Pershing's punitive expedition en-
tered Mexico 11,750,000 pounds of food and for-
age have been shipped to it. And yet the Car-
ranza government wants it to leave.

By the way, have any of the candidates for the
Republican nomination told how they stand on
the question of setting aside the civil service
law whenever it happens to stand in the way?

The New York Central Railway has been or-
dered to run a train a day each way on one of
its branches, which is ten miles long, to accom-
modate ten passengers. In the long run the
company would probably save money by paying
the ten to move.

Former President Taft has testified for the
defense in the Riggs Bank trial and today for-
mer President Roosevelt is to do so. Let there
may be a suspicion of discrimination the winner
in 1912 should at least be invited to add his testi-
mony to that of the men he defeated.

Representative Meyer London says he is op-
posed to sending an army to Mexico to hunt for
a bandit who may be hiding in a lodging house
in Austin, Tex. Mr. London is wasting his time
in the House. He ought to be a border cor-
respondent.

The administration is said to be planning
revenue legislation that will make the cost of
the national defense fall principally on the rich.
The net result will be a considerable increase in
the number of preparedness advocates, though
the enthusiasm of a few will be cooled.

Bridges between New York and Brooklyn
were closed to traffic as the battleship New York
steamed down the East River. Rather a sig-
nificant change since the days when upon such
occasions the bridges were filled with patriotic
and enthusiastic Americans waving salutes.

The official record of casualties, beginning
with the Columbus, N. Mex., raid, and includ-
ing the operations of the punitive expedition to
date, shows thirty United States soldiers and
twenty-four civilians killed, and six United
States officers, seventy-six soldiers and seventy-
one civilians wounded. And Villa is still at
large.

A conference of German-American societies is
to be held in Chicago May 28 and 29 to con-
sider the national political situation with a view
of placing the wishes of German-Americans be-
fore the national conventions. As the bids for
this German-American support will have to be
made in terms of real American votes, it is not
likely that competition between the two big
parties will be keen.

Addressing the general assembly of the Pres-
byterian Church at Atlantic City Mr. Bryan
spoke in criticism of one Presbyterian com-
munity where, according to his information, the
elders sometimes tasted liquor. "I tell you," he
said, "that the Presbyterian Church will have dif-
ficulty doing its part in converting the world with
tipping elders." Mr. Bryan might have been a
little more definite. There is likely to be a de-
mand for the addresses of those elders.

According to the Washington correspondent
of the New York Evening Post, there is agita-
tion among the whiskers of every statesman
in Washington who wears 'em, because of Presi-
dent Wilson's remark at the Press Club: "Some-
times when I am beset, I seriously think of
renting a pair of whiskers." It is quite true
that all sorts of interpretations have been placed
on the remark, some persons even suggesting
that what the President meant to convey was
that he would not be sorry to relinquish his
job in the White House in favor of Justice
Hughes.

Justice Hughes' Silence.

These are busy days for the political strate-
gists, whose activities extend over a wide front.
Their most direct operation during several weeks
past has consisted of shelling the position of
Justice Hughes, but so far all of their projectiles
have glanced off the outer fortifications. What
is greatly needed, however, is a stricter censor-
ship of reports of the results of the attack, un-
less, indeed, the readers of them are performing
the task for themselves. The most flagrant recent
example of a report given out for effect is the
statement in quotation marks, credited to Jus-
tice Hughes, to the effect that in his opinion
"Roosevelt is going to be nominated, so it makes
it unnecessary to discuss any one else at all."

The majority of those who have kept half an
eye on the political situation, displayed their wis-
dom by refusing to believe that Justice Hughes
said anything of the sort, and as he refuses to
notice the statement, it has failed of its purpose,
whether it was to gain support for Col. Roose-
velt, to spread a new alarm among the "Old
Guard" or merely to "smoke out" Justice Hughes.
So far as the public is concerned it would seem
that it may be depended upon to refuse to give
credence to any statement concerning the Presi-
dency alleged to come from him that does not
bear the unmistakable stamp of authenticity.
No one has yet appeared with the right to say
that Justice Hughes would decline to accept the
nomination if it were tendered to him, and a
study of political events of recent weeks gives no
one reason to believe it. If Justice Hughes has
changed his position it is still his own secret.
As he has stated repeatedly, he is not in the
race and is not a candidate for the nomination,
but all the available evidence justifies the firm
belief that it is his present intention to accept
the nomination if the national convention declares
him the choice of his party.

The expectation is not unreasonable that be-
fore the convention meets Justice Hughes will
formally define his position, and if he does so
there will be no question of the genuineness of
the declaration. Though such a step might be
considered desirable in any event, it would not
be absolutely necessary unless it should be his
intention to decline to answer the call of his
party to lead it. In that event he would no
doubt deem it his duty to adopt effective measures
to forestall any such situation as would be pre-
sented should the convention nominate him.
Far removed as he is from politics he
cannot ignore the fact that delegates will enter
the convention instructed to vote for him, and
while he is in no way responsible for such
instructions, he must under the circumstances take
cognizance of them. Silence in this case would
mean nothing but consent, and every day that
Justice Hughes remains silent adds to the assur-
ance that he will oppose President Wilson if
the Republican convention chooses him. His
declination at any time between now and the
opening of the convention would be the greatest
surprise and the biggest piece of political news
of the pre-convention campaign.

A Revelation in Texas.

An important discovery has been made in
the State of Texas that should have been made
two months ago, with possible effect upon the
army bill that has just been enacted. Not only
is the National Guard of Texas—the border
State whose officials in the past have been so
eager to invade Mexico to punish bandits—de-
ficient in numbers and organization, but more
than a hundred of its members have refused to
be mustered into Federal service in answer to
the President's call, for which refusal they are
subject to trial by court-martial and punish-
ment.

It is a surprising and disheartening exhibi-
tion of the men of a State in whose interest
largely the country has gone to the verge of
war with Mexico. Two months ago circum-
stances more than justified the mobilization of
the National Guard of the border States, at least.
If this had been done the administration would
have learned then how little dependence would
be placed on Texas in the event of actual
war, and might have deemed it wise, either as
a precautionary measure or an experiment, to
call to service the Guard of other States.

The people of the United States will not
believe that so great a change has come over
the young men of the country generally since
the Spanish war that the exhibition in Texas
is to be accepted as representing the extent of
their patriotism. They will continue confident,
until the opposite is proved, that the Guardsmen
of other States would volunteer to fight their
country's battles just as eagerly as they did in
1898.

No one has even taken seriously Mr. Bryan's
rhapsody about the army of a million volunteers
to be raised between sunrise and sunset, and
many regarded the President's confident expres-
sion two years ago of reliance upon the citizen
soldiers as more idealistic than practical.
But there has never been any misgiving as to
the value and dependability of the National
Guard in an emergency. The amazing revela-
tion in Texas, however, cannot fail to cause
speculation in view of the extent to which the
new army law makes the country dependent upon
its National Guard as a factor in preparedness.

The opportunity to test the quality of the
militia by mobilization on the border two months
ago was permitted to pass, though such a move
could not have failed to give strength to our
purpose in Mexico, and it might have served as
a guide to army legislation. The new law,
however, when it becomes operative, will place
the National Guard in a more advantageous po-
sition and it will make new requirements of it.
When sufficient time has elapsed for readjust-
ment, some plan should be devised to ascer-
tain the result of what after all is only an ex-
periment and to what extent the country may
rely upon the citizens who, as the law con-
templates, are to form so important a part of its
army of defense.

Embarrassed Editors.

The German government is not fair to Ger-
man-American editors. After the latter had be-
come thoroughly convinced that the Sussex was
not torpedoed by a U-boat, along comes a
specific confession from Berlin—Cincinnati
Times-Star.

Another Result of the War.

Crown Prince Boris, of Bulgaria, is to marry
an Austrian archduchess. By the way, the state
of international hatred is such that there soon
will be nobody but royally bred Turks or under-
bred American hyphenates for German princes
and princesses to marry.—Louisville Courier-
Journal.

Submarine Nets for the Navy.

A prominent American business man, who has
recently returned from an extended business trip
among the belligerent nations of Europe, tells us
he was reliably informed that the allies had
"netted" a total of 130 submarines. Not long be-
fore this our Navy Department learned, through
its own private sources of information, that the
total number of submarines captured or de-
stroyed by this and other means was 127. The
stout, steel chain-net, suspended from buoys at
the surface, has been found to be a most effective
means for keeping the submarine out of certain
waters to be protected. Moreover, long sections
of netting towed between destroyers or, better,
between trawlers, have proved most effective in
intercepting and dragging into shoal water the
submarine craft of the enemy.

Many months ago Admiral Fletcher, recog-
nizing the importance of this means of defense,
asked the Department for netting of sufficient
size and in sufficient quantity to enable the fleet
to do some experimental work in this direction.
He secured some netting, which, on test, proved
to be of too weak construction for the effective
stopping and catching of submarines. Outside
of this, the navy is altogether without this most
valuable element in the protection of our harbors
and roadsteads, and of the fleet itself, against
submarine attack.

Last year the Scientific American suggested
that in view of the enormous damage which
could be done to our fleet, to our dockyards and
to the merchant shipping in our various ports,
by an unheralded submarine attack, it would be
advisable to provide the navy with several miles
of specially constructed netting of the kind which
has proved so successful in European waters.
Just now, when the international crisis which we
had in our mind when we wrote that article is
upon us, and when, as our President recently
stated in a public speech, we are in danger of
being involved in the great European conflagra-
tion, common prudence suggests that we should
at once manufacture a sufficiency of submarine
netting to enable us, at short notice, to close our
harbors, the approaches to our dockyards and
any strategic waters which we might wish to pro-
tect.

Ordinary prudence, indeed, would lead us to
go even further than that and, at once, throw
netting across the approaches to our dockyards
and around the waters which are used as anchor-
age ground during our fleet maneuvers. For we
should remember that the largest submarines
employed in Europe today run from 800 to 1,500
tons in displacement. Many of our naval possi-
bilities, indeed, consider that it is quite possible
Germany may have built one or more type ships
of 2,000 tons designed for special long-distance
service. Undoubtedly there are submarines afloat
which could make the trans-Atlantic passage
without convoy, fill up their oil bunkers in the
West Indies, or at some point selected by the
belligerents in this war have recently become so
notorious, and then make an early morning sur-
prise attack on our dockyards, in which, particu-
larly at this outfitting season of the year, the
finest of our Dreadnought fleet might be sunk
at its moorings.—Scientific American.

Is This Work to Stop?

The evolution of Washington as the most
magnificent of the world's capital cities goes on
at a steady pace. There have been by
Congressmen that have not contributed to the
embellishment of the Capital City. No longer is
there protest from any quarter against the use
of national funds for the making of a dream city
of Washington. The thought that the capital of
this mighty republic shall be an idealized city has
gripped the imaginations of the whole American
people.

If at the beginning the national government
had retained ownership of every square inch of
land in the District of Columbia, if no such thing
as private control of land anywhere within the
bounds of the National Capital had been permit-
ted, and if the government from the beginning
had supervised and controlled all building enter-
prises, for whatever purpose, Washington would
now be much more in way of a realized dream
than it is. As it is, the evolution of the idealized
Capital City means the constant undoing of
what has been done. Washington is a city of
palaces and beautiful memorials, but it is spotted
all over with ugly brick and mortar that shuts
off the vistas and spoils the dream of a city with-
out blemish.

The creation of a splendid park from the
stretch of ugly mud flats that only a decade or
so ago fronted along the Potomac is one of the
magnificent things that has been done in the
process of evolving the beautiful Washington.
The towering monument to the first President, in
spite of what seemed to be almost insuperable
engineering difficulties, was placed along this low
level river front and the splendid memorial to
Lincoln is also being erected on the river front.
The river front of the National Capital, originally
an ugly prospect, has already been transformed
into an idealized stretch of lawns, terraces and
grouped arborage.—Baltimore American.

An Aphorism Explained.

The President's remark at Charlotte, N. C.,
that "when you cannot overcome you must take
counsel" has been generally accepted as a refer-
ence to the military situation in Europe, where
it is assumed that a deadlock exists and negotia-
tion may be possible. Perhaps so.

It is to be noted, however, that before an im-
passe in war can make for peace the fact of its
existence must be recognized by one or both bel-
ligerents. Nothing as yet indicates any such
understanding. The battle of Mukden left Rus-
sia and Japan in a situation of that kind, and
rather than begin a new campaign they accepted
mediation and came to terms.

Of Mr. Wilson's desire to be of service to the
warring powers there can be no doubt, but he
can do little of his own motion. Until he can
carry out the purpose for which it brought him
into this conflict, Germany seems to be the nation
which must take counsel. In such peace terms
counsel is contemplated.

The President's aphorism hinges on the word
"when." If the bloodshed continues, it is be-
cause neither side has yet lost hope of overcom-
ing.—New York World.

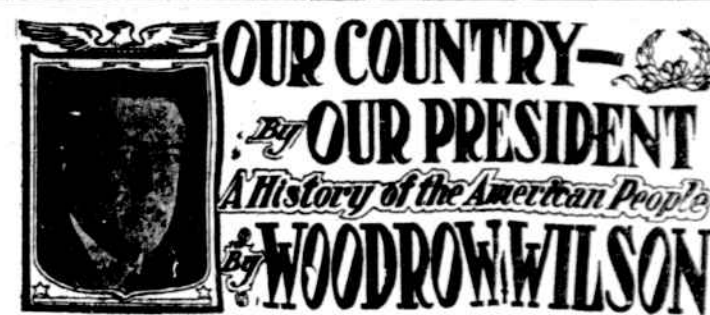
A Booted Missourian.

Former Gov. Alexander M. Dockery has been
accorded a niche in the hall of fame by one
Congressman Hensley, of the Thirteenth district
of Missouri, because of his boots.

There is one matter which has many times
caused me great concern, and it again is espe-
cially brought to my attention at this time by
the presence of that venerable popular Mis-
sourian, Gov. Dockery," said Representative
Hensley. "From the East to the West, from the
North to the South, whenever the name of
Gov. Dockery is mentioned, it is invariably asso-
ciated with his boots. It is known throughout
the country that he wears them in winter and
summer alike; in fact, many persons have won-
dered whether or not he ever takes them off.
I myself wonder whether or not Gov. Dockery
has been so unfortunate as to have been sepa-
rated from the benefit of his boots he would ever
have attained to the prominence in the hearts
and minds of Missourians everywhere as he
has."—Sedalia Capital.

Constructive Legislation.

About the most sensible thing a Senate com-
mittee has done in a long time was in decid-
ing to refer the whole question of railway mail
pay to the Interstate Commerce Commission for
a report. This means that the roads may reason-
ably expect to get paid according to the service
they perform and not according to the political
favor they happen not to enjoy.—Philadelphia
Evening Ledger.



FOR CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

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In August, 1881, while President Garfield lay dying, various local associations
which had been formed to agitate the
question of the reform of the civil service
were drawn together, in a meeting
held at Newport, Rhode Island, into a
National Civil Service Reform League,
whose first act was to express its hearty
approval of a bill for the reform of
the service which Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio,
had introduced the preceding year in the
Senate.

The bill would no doubt have lain al-
most unnoticed on the docket of the Sen-
ate but for Mr. Conkling's arrogance
and Guita's madness of bitter passion
disposed all the country to consider what
must be done.

Mr. Pendleton was a Democrat, but he
spoke only for himself and for other
men of like conviction in the matter,
not for his party. In the bill in which
he proposed a return to the system of
competitive appointments which Congress
had authorized in 1872 and abandoned in
1874. Neither did he speak for the party
in power, who regarded such a measure
as a mere curtailment of its political
influence.

Even the tragedy of 1881 did not shake
the politicians from their slumbering in-
dolence. For almost two years the bill
lingered and made no progress, despite
the unmistakable evidence of opinion
out-of-doors. But the elections of 1882
sufficed to bring it to life.

In the Congress chosen in 1880 the Rep-
ublicans predominated, by a bare ma-
jority, too small to use, in both houses.
But the elections of 1882 put into the
House a Democratic majority of more
than thirty, and aroused the Republicans to
a sudden sense of their responsibility
to the public opinion of the country. The
Senate, changing by States, not by the
sweep of the popular vote, remained in
their hands, their majority there was
even increased. In the existing Senate
they had had to rely on the casting vote
of the Vice President for their majority;

in the new Senate they were to com-
mand a respectable majority of four. But
they read the signs of the weather with
as keen an apprehension as if they had
lost both Senate and House.

The Democrats, on their part, were
ready to embrace their growing cred-
it by the country by showing themselves
willing advocates of reform.

On the 6th of January, 1882, accord-
ingly, before the new Congress met, the
Pendleton bill passed both houses by
large majorities, almost as if without
serious dissent; and Mr. Arthur signed
it at once with hearty approval.

It provided for appointments to office
by competitive examination and for the
constitution of a Civil Service Commis-
sion which should be charged with the
execution of its provisions, the establish-
ment of proper tests, the conduct of ex-
aminations, and the careful enforcement
of the rules of eligibility. It did not in-

clude all classes of the civil service, but
it at least took rank and file, all clerical
offices and all offices not of special trust
and confidence, out of the reach of the
President, and began a reform which
the President could extend at his pleasure.
Mr. Arthur sought to have it admin-
istered efficiently and in thorough good
faith. He had his sincere approval.

He had shown from the first a dignity,
a tact, a firmness, a sense of public
duty in the administration of the great
office so unexpectedly thrust upon him
which had lifted the country not less with
surprise than with deep satisfaction.

His selection by the Republicans for
the vice presidency had given even stout
partisans uncomfortable misgivings. He
had been known in New York as of the
class of office-holding politicians rather
than as a man devoted to the larger
kind of public service; his company had
been that of the petty managers of the
party's local interests, more interested
in patronage than in public questions, a
"stalwart" who took his cue from larger
men.

But the presidency brought his finer
qualities to light. His messages and
state papers read like the productions of
a man of unusual capacity, information
and literary power. He seemed to make
his chief appointments with a view to
the efficiency of the public service rather
than with a view to political advantage.

He dealt with the bills sent to him by
Congress in a way that lacked neither
courage nor discrimination. Faction was
quieted and the course of affairs ran
cool again, with an air in which men
could think.

There was need for dispassionate think-
ing. Each year disclosed more clearly
than the year which had preceded it the
altered temper of the times, the ques-
tions of industrial development, of the
relation between capital and labor, of
tariff readjustment, and of currency re-
form which must take precedence of
the older questions of politics, of consti-
tutional privileges and civil rights, which
were the former lines of cleavage be-
tween parties.

The tariff duties which had been ad-
justed to the conditions and financial
necessities of the war time were now
being used in the Treasury as a source
of revenue to be used for anything
must be done to ease the country of the
unnecessary burden.

Democrats and Republicans could not
easily agree upon such a question. It
was an old question, in a new guise, and
had always separated Democrats from
the Whigs from whom Republicans took
their traditions in such a matter.

The first approaches to reform were
made by the Civil Service Commission, a
body with a handsome show of careful
consideration but very little show of ac-
tion.

When the bill was introduced at the be-
ginning of the session, Chairman Cham-
berlain did it to call the attention of the
country to what he termed a truly Amer-
ican military reform. He did not believe
at the time that the country had given
sufficient serious thought to this vital
feature of the question of national de-
fense to make it advisable to call up his
bill during the session. But there has
been evidence of such a rapid process
of public sentiment toward the adoption
of a policy of universal military train-
ing that the Chairman Chamberlain be-
lieves that the thinking people of the
country are demanding it.

One of the most striking indications of
a radical change in the sentiment of the
country comes from Kansas, where it has
been assumed that in those States there is
little interest in the question of national de-
fense. Of 3,800 replies to letters sent out by
Representative D. R. Anthony, of Kan-
sas, to people in every walk of life, over
one per cent in favor of universal military
training. If such a sentiment exists
in Kansas, Chairman Chamberlain is
convinced that the people are ready
for a universal system of training young
men for national service.

ARMY ORDERS.

First Lieut. Roland W. Pinger, Ordnance De-
partment, is relieved from duty at the Signal
Arsenal, Mass., to take effect June 1, 1916, and is
assigned to station at the Sandy Hook Proving
Ground, N. J., for duty thereat.

Lieut. Col. George H. Smith, Signal Corps, is as-
signed to duty as the officer in charge of the sta-
tion of the Signal Corps, under the direction
of the chief of staff of the army, with
station in this city.

A board of officers of the Ordnance Department
composed of Col. William S. Peters, Lieut. Col.
Jay E. Hoffer, Maj. Edward P. O'Brien, Maj. Le-
o T. Hillman, Maj. William I. Waverell, is ap-
pointed to meet at the Sandy Hook Proving
Ground, N. J., at 10 o'clock on September 3,
1916, for the purpose of making a report on the
condition of the Ordnance Department in the grades of captain
and first lieutenant.

First Lieut. Reuben I. Robertson, Medical Re-
serve Corps, is ordered to active duty in the service
of the United States on account of an existing
emergency and will proceed to Fort J. M. Smith,
N. Y.

By direction of the President, Capt. Harry N.
Costes, Thirtieth Cavalry, is detailed as a member
of the General Staff Corps, to take effect May 23,
1916, and will report in person to the chief of staff
for duty.

By direction of the President, Capt. Francis L.
J. Parker, Twelfth Cavalry, is detailed as a mem-
ber of the General Staff Corps, to take effect May
23, 1916.

A list of the following-grade officers of the Coast
Artillery Corps is relieved from duty at the Signal
Arsenal, Mass., to take effect on the date indicated, and
will proceed to the United States on the first
available transport thereafter.

Maj. George T. Patterson, September 3, 1916;
Capt. Frederick W. Plummer, September 4, 1916;
Third Lieut. Thomas A. Clark, October 4, 1916;
Second Lieut. Randolph T. Pendleton, September 3,
1916; Second Lieut. Frank R. Seasholtz, September
3, 1916.

A list of the following-grade officers of the Coast
Artillery Corps, upon his relief from duty at the
United States Military Academy and upon the ex-
piration of the leave of absence heretofore granted

SEEN AND HEARD BY GEORGE MINER

Special Correspondent of The Wash-
ington Herald.
(Copyright, 1916, by The McClure Newspaper
Syndicate.)

New York, May 22.—The great number
of marchers in the preparedness parade to
pass a given point in an hour is still a
matter that military men marvel over.
They can't yet understand how it was
done, for never in the world's history, so
far as any one knows, has it ever been
done before by any military or civil pro-
cession.

Whether there were 122,000 or 142,000 per-
sons in the parade is of very little con-
sequence. The conservatives admit the
first number and the enthusiasts claim
the last. Taking the lower figure to
work on, it means that an average of
more than 16,000 paraders passed the re-
viewing stand each hour. That made
every parade expert open his eyes in won-
der. They can hardly yet believe the cold
record of facts. Such swift and huge
marching was never before heard of.

A Record Breaker.
The most sensational statement of
previous years published ever concerning
the actual fact of the preparedness
parade, was an account in a New York
newspaper several years ago describing
a St. Patrick's Day parade. It said that
there were 72,000 men in line and they
marched so fast they all passed the re-
viewing stand in one hour.

Records of the United States army and
the National Guard for half a century
show that the maximum figure for mili-
tary bodies parading in city streets when
formed in rate-rank platoons, companies,
one men abreast, with the proper quota
of cavalry and artillery, is 8,000 an hour
and that can be maintained only for a
short period of time.

Officers of the National Guard who are
acquainted with the facts say that the
average military parade rarely passes a
given point at a rate exceeding 4,000 an
hour and civilian parades rarely march
faster than 4,000 an hour.

The women's suffrage parade last Octo-
ber was an unusual example. The anti-
suffragists, who watched with counting
machines in hand, admitted that there
were 18,000 women and 5,000 men in the
column. The majority of the morning
newspapers estimated the number at
25,000. Estimates of the elapsed time
differed, ranging between three and three
and a half hours.

Admitting the shorter time and the
larger total number, the paraders march-
ed at the rate of a little more than 4,000
an hour. The published photographs
showed formation by platoons of twelve
or sixteen files each. From all accounts,
it was the best organized civilian parade
ever seen in New York.

Mr. Philip Dillon, formerly of the United
States army, was an astounded at what
happened on May 13 that he looked up
the records of parades and kindly furnis-
hed me these figures.

The figures are so startling that either there
was something supernatural about the
preparedness parade or that military
commanders and parade managers have
never known how to move large bodies of
men efficiently.

Overlooked Soldiers.
In connection with the preparedness
campaign Congress seems to have failed
to take into consideration a very im-
portant factor. It has overlooked a con-
siderable number of young men already
trained, not simply drilled in the manual
each a week, but under military disci-
pline, night and day, for from six to
eight years during the field with active ser-
vice at the most receptive period of their
lives between the age of 18 and twenty.

In the present emergency